Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

2.09
1921
Rec'd JAN 1921
Answered

YIELDS One Thousand Dollars per acre first year after planting. At its BEST during season when little other garden truck is obtainable.

EASTERN MARKETS during winter are unlimited. No crop ever introduced on the Coast has promised so well or made good so universally.

WAGNER'S GIANT WINTER RHUBARB

GROWN BY

J. B. WAGNER

RHUBARB AND BERRY SPECIALIST

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

Residence and Nurseries: Villa Street and Sierra Bonita Avenue

Take Lamanda Park car on Colorado Street, Pasadena. Get off at Sierra Bonita, go north to Villa Street, or take North Loop car to Sierra Bonita and south to Villa.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO INTENDING PURCHASERS

Please read and study when ordering.

Use order sheet, fill out carefully, and much delay and trouble will be avoided.

We fill all orders as soon as received, if the stock is ready. Customers who wish their order, or any part of it, booked for shipping at a later date, should so state.

Packing. We make no charge for packing, which is done in the best possible manner.

Order early by all means. The earlier the better. If anything more is needed, it can be added later. If not prepared to send all the money, send a part when the order will be booked.

Complaints, if any, must be made when stock is received. We will then investigate quickly and carefully, making things right at once, if the fault is ours. Please remember we are never liable for more than the first cost of plants, and we never guarantee safe arrival of freight shipments, but we do express shipments.

How to send money. By check, bank draft, express money order, postoffice order or registered letter at our risk.

Substitution. Please state whether substitution will be permitted otherwise we will feel at liberty in filling the order to use other varieties as near similar as possible. It very often happens on orders of assorted varieties, for a home orchard, that it is necessary to make substitutions. On orders for commercial planting substitutions are never made without first obtaining the consent of the customer.

Terms. Cash with order, or part cash. Orders to be sent by express, C. O. D., will be filled, provided one-third of the amount is sent with the order. At our prices we cannot afford to do a credit business.

References. As to our reliability, we refer to our 25 years specializing in Rhubarb, berries, and small fruits. Our thousands of pleased customers; Dunn and Bradstreet's Commercial Rating Agencies; any bank in Pasadena. You are dealing with responsible, reliable and successful parties.

TRUE TO NAME: While we use every precaution to have all plants, bushes, etc., true to name (I believe we come as near doing this as any one in the business), we will not be responsible for any sum **greater** than the cost of the stock, should any prove otherwise than as represented. And in no case, where, for propagating purposes, or for filling orders, we secure seeds, plants, scions, cutting or buds from others, do we assume responsibility or give any guarantee whatever.

Always give full address. This is important; write your name plainly, your postoffice, county and state.

Shipping instructions. Give your nearest express office and railway station, or stage route and the name of the transportation company. Write distinctly how you wish us to ship—by freight, express, or parcel post, otherwise we use our own discretion in forwarding. We advise sending plants by express where possible. The express company is cheaper than parcel post unless the order is very small—besides they are responsible for loss or injury by delay.

If you wish plants to be prepaid, add 5 per cent to your order; for instance, every $1.00 or less add 5c, to $10.00 add 50c, etc., and we will prepay express or parcel post charges and guarantee safe arrival of plants. In all cases give both express and parcel post address.

Parcel Post. Within a radius of 150 miles from Pasadena, orders not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and outside of this zone in the United States or any of its possessions, packages not exceeding twenty pounds may be forwarded by parcel post. It is not practical to send anything but the light grade trees, shrubs and plants in this manner, and in many instances these must be cut back severely to come under the dimension regulations. In express shipments we can usually send larger and heavier plants, and in most cases we put in extra plants sufficient to pay express.

We have nothing to offer except as listed. However, we will aid our patrons to the full extent of our ability in locating or securing any trees or plants they may desire.

An important fact. There are far too many worthless varieties advertised in most plant catalogs, and it is not only very confusing to fruit growers, but as all varieties are generally described as the best, some are pretty sure to disappoint the purchaser. We call your special attention to the fact that our list contains only about 30 varieties of berry plants, while some catalogs describe three or four times that number. We have grown and tested several hundred varieties of berries in the past twenty years and have kept discarding worthless ones until our list covers only the proven profitable varieties. Look over our list and you will see only the proven varieties of well known value.

Every family owning a piece of land anywhere or even a city lot should grow berries and rhubarb; grow some of all kinds, so as to have fresh fruit for your table all during the summer.

Thanking my old customers for their favors and continuous patronage for years, and with a sincere desire to merit future orders from both old and new patrons in the future, I herewith present for your benefit and guide a modest descriptive catalogue of our best small fruits, and brief cultural directions of same. Kindly read and study carefully contents of this catalogue—it is written for your benefit.

I beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,

J. B. WAGNER

Pasadena, Calif.

Rec'd JAN 27 1921
Answered

WINTER RHUBARB GROWING

THE GREATEST MONEY CROP IN CALIFORNIA

This booklet covers the main points pertaining to culture of Rhubarb, and I wish to say, if your land and climatic conditions are favorable, there is nothing you can plant that has paid or will pay so well. Others as well as ourselves have harvested crops over $1,000 per acre per annum. You can do equally as well. It will be a long time before the supply will equal the demand.

Note prices on our Giants and Giant Seedling. These have cost in the past as high as $5.00 per plant. We have now over 20 acres planted to these. Our land is all occupied, hence we are making special low price to move surplus plants. They are going rapidly at these figures and probably will never be cheaper, hence do not delay, but plant at once. They should pay for themselves in **one year** and net grower $500 to $1,000 per acre besides; this cannot be said of any other plant or tree you can put in.

If you do not care to plant the Improved Giant divisions, plant Giant Seedling. They cost no more than common plants and are hardy anywhere, and twice as productive as any of the common sorts.

Mr. Burbank says, one of the most surprising facts which the careful observer notes is the great length of time required to familarize growers of both fruits and vegetables, with any new, epoch-making introduction.

WINTER RHUBARB, introduced in 1900, received the same slow recognition, though it proved all and more than was claimed for it. No vegetable ever introduced has proved so profitable.

Rhubarb is the first vegetable we have from the ground in spring. It has a host of friends who fully appreciate its merits, while those who have land and do not grow it are losing one of Nature's choicest and healthiest vegetables. It is the easiest plant to grow of all the perennials. A bed once established will last for 15 or 20 years. A half dozen plants will supply a large family during the season, which with **Winter Rhubarb** is 52 weeks each year. (Common sorts, 12 weeks.)

The great value of Rhubarb as a vegetable lies mainly in its earliness. A vast amount of time and labor has been spent in efforts to originate a variety producing stalks even a few days in advance of other early sorts. These efforts have met with fullest reward, as **Winter Rhubarb** will produce marketable stalks fully six months sooner than any other sort after planting.

WINTER RHUBARB starts to grow vigorously by October and produces stalks continually until after common varieties make their first appearance, some six months later. If kept moist it produces stalks abundantly at all seasons; it is, in fact, **absolutely perpetual.**

Stalks are of medium size, averaging 12 and 18 inches in length, about one inch in diameter, of a beautiful color.

In quality it is simply superb, fully equal to the finest berries for sauce and pies, having none of the earthy flavor so noticeable in ordinary sorts; it is really a combination of fruit and vegetable at its best, when such things are almost unobtainable fresh at any price. The skin is so thin and tender it is not necessary to remove it. The flavor is sprightly and refreshing, combining that of the Raspberry and Strawberry, but greatly superior to either as a cooked fruit. The canneries are now using all they can secure of it.

Its fixed habit of winter growth makes it especially adapted to growing in greenhouses or under glass for winter use in cold climates; all that is necessary is to keep the temperature above freezing point.

For growing in California, for shipping East, it has proven to be more profitable than anything the soil produces.

Seedlings once or twice removed from original stock is apt to be very disappointing, owing to its tendency to deteriorate in quality, hence secure plants only from reliable source.

We especially invite intending planters to call and see for themselves what can be done. One irrigating is ample during summer. However, one must be governed by soil and climatic conditions. A thorough irrigating in September or early in October stimulates it to fullest capacity during winter months when it is in great demand, prices at this time ranging from 5c to 10c per pound on the coast, and 7c to 20c per pound in large Eastern centers, to which point it can be cheaply and economically shipped either in full car lots or with a mixed car of fruit or vegetables such as are daily going forward from our vegetable growing districts at that season of year.

Los Angeles has become a good market; they now use about ten cars per week during late spring and winter; other coast cities use it in proportion. The demand in the East will probably never be supplied owing to the fact that the area where **Winter Rhubarb** can be successfully grown is limited. The Pioneer Fruit Comany shipped in one season over 175 cars of Rhubarb to Chicago alone.

While in the East I visited the leading market sections in 33 States, Canada and Mexico. A surprising fact I noticed **In July and August,** when all other fruits and vegetables were abundant, Rhubarb was handled in car-load lots at from 3c to 3½c per lb., and sold readily earlier in the season at from 5c to 15c per pound. Every grower I talked with claimed to realize from $500 to $1000 per acre on Rhubarb. It is now grown in large fields where a few years ago it was only grown in small patches. Growers and dealers assured me that if we could grow it in winter the market would be unlimited and prices high.

It is said to be a cross of Early Australian Crimson on our wild desert Rhubarb of California, from whence it gets its winter habit of growth. The root has the appearance of a long, tapering parsnip, similar to wild Rhubarb, usually from 3 to 6 feet long; a deep feeder. It is almost impossible for a novice to successfully divide the crowns, as is commonly done with common sorts, the reason being it is always full of sap, and a tendency to decay when not properly divided.

Best results are obtained from medium size plants. These are the sort we recommend, as old crowns are almost worthless. NEVER PLANT SEED OR SEEDLING FROM ANY OTHER THAN ORIGINAL GIANT STOCK. It deteriorates rapidly when far removed. To produce best results, one must keep all seed stems cut off at all times.

At present demand for reliable plants is greater than the supply, owing to the fact that it is very hard to propagate. It will be some time before this will be equalized.

Plant 2 by 5 feet. Recent experience indicates this is best distance to plant; 2x5 feet requires 4.355 per acre. By planting close in row it causes stems to grow longer and more tender and in no way is injurious while more and redder stems are produced from same area. Also the dense foliage protects stems from frost during winter and shades the ground during hot weather. Where it is desired to cultivate the ground both ways, plant 3x4 feet. This requires 3,660 plants to the acre.

Rhubarb is as easily and cheaply gathered as apricots or peaches; hence at same rate per ton is a much better paying proposition, even the **first year,** than any deciduous orchard when in its prime. It delights in any good soil that produces good crops of onions, sweet potatoes, melons, etc. Excessive heat seems to have no ill effect on it once it is established, if properly cared for.

Plants should be set same depth as they originally grew, watered immediately, followed in a couple of days with another irrigation, then keep soil in well-tilled and moist condition. Irrigate as often as is necessary to keep from drying out.

If price list is not enclosed with this catalogue please advise us and we will mail one.

A liberal use of manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil, is greatly beneficial and sure to repay many fold for trouble and moneq invested. Repeat application every two years. Barn-yard manure, blood-fertilizer or nitrate of soda preferred; apply nitrate in October and January, 300 lbs. per acre, if barn-yard manure is unobtainable.

As a beverage it is especially refreshing. Cut into small pieces, sprinkle with ginger, cover with boiling water and permit to stand without cooking till cool. Use a cupful to a quart of water. There is no waste to it—all tenderness. The canneries use it without stringing, simply cut into suitable pieces for cooking.

It requires about one-third less sugar for sauce and pies than ordinary sorts. It makes fine dessert when baked. Bake slowly in earthen dish, sprinkle lightly with sugar, and just cover with water. For making jelly it is unsurpassed; it is superior to Loquat or Roselle or any other fruit.

Rhubarb has great medicinal value. It is found in every drug store throughout the land. Grow it yourself and get a better article. No family can afford to be without it as it saves many a doctor bill by keeping the system in order.

A temperature of 15 degrees above zero will not injure plants but is apt to injure the crop then ready to gather by causing it to become pithy, unless gathered immediately.

The plants we now offer are best size for successful planting and will produce a good crop of marketable stems within six months. You can begin picking the Giant Rhubarb any time stems are large enough, usually 3 to 6 months after planting.

We do not book and hold orders for future delivery unless at least one-third purchase price accompanies order. We are confident that parties who plant now will reap a golden harvest and be assured of quick returns. Average yield about 10 to 15 tons per acre, according to conditions, care, etc. A thorough investigation is earnestly desired. It will convince anyone of the claims above made. It does not thrive in shade of large trees, but does well in young orchards. It does well in soil with a small amount of alkali—but is not adapted to low land on which water stands for several days after rain. It is not adapted to excessive wet land. In gathering Rhubarb leave all stops and rubbish remain on the ground close to plants, it acts as a mulch and keeps the ground warm in cold weather. When dry they break up readily in cultivating and are a good fertilizer.

The RHUBARBS

BURBANK'S GIANT WINTER

Introduced for the First Time from His Grounds at Santa Rosa in 1907.

This Giant Rhubarb is just like the original Crimson Winter except it produces stems fully twice as large. It produces leaves of enormous size, often measuring three to four feet across. In speaking of this with Burbank, he said it was a sport from the common Crimson Winter and will not come true from seed, the seedlings reverting back to the original type; hence is increased only by subdivision of the crowns. This makes it exceedingly hard to propagate, hence will always make it scarce and high priced. I believe, that in future years the plants will command a greater price than we are now offering them at once its superior merits are known. Its great stalks are produced in abundance the year round, fine crimson in color, tender and highly flavored like a berry. Mr. Burbank says under same conditions it will produce stems fully three times as large as common Crimson Winter from which it is a sport. He considers this the most valuable introduction he has ever offered, and says anyone having the soil suitable for rhubarb culture, who does not plant all he is able to secure of this, is surely making the greatest kind of mistake. To fully appreciate the above opinion as expressed by one of Mr. Burbank's standing, you must bear in mind he has a world-wide reputation at stake; hence, if it was not worthy of high recommendation he would not endorse it so highly. He sold the entire stock of these to Mr. J. L. Childs, the seedman, of Floral Park, N. Y. We secured the entire stock of this variety from Mr. Childs and are propagating it on our grounds in Pasadena.

Wagner's Giant Amber Winter. It is a cross of Burbank's Crimson Winter and the Golden Syrup, a variety I got from the East several years ago. The chief claim of the Golden Syrup Rhubarb to its popularity was, as its name implies, due to the beautiful rich orange or lemon colored sauce it made, so unlike the usual greenisnness so common with most of the old style Rhubarbs. It was supposed to be a cross on the yellow dock, from whence it got its color.

In making this cross of Crimson Winter on Golden Syrup I was, to say the least, exeeedingly fortunate, as I was able to retain the color of the Golden Syrup to a great extent and add the winter habit, together with the fine flavor of the Crimson Winter, thus producing a variety which is a true winter grower and with flavor as fine as best Crimson Winter and the stems when cooked making a sauce almost the color of ripe apricots, which is preferred by many to the Crimson color. The flavor is identical; occasionally a stem has a little trace of red on it. This seldom appears in the sauce when cooked; should it do so it can easily be remedied by cutting end of stem off and removing a little of the skin at lower end of stem, otherwise do not skin or peel, as it is not necessary. During cool weather it shows nearly as much crimson as our Giant Crimson. As to the general description, it is the same as Burbank's Giant Winter Rhubarb, stems the same size. It is certainly worthy of a place on the table along with our choicest fruits and vegetables. One having a dish of this to set before their guests will have something to be proud of. I have gathered from this sort in 11 months from planting at rate of over 30 tons per acre.

Wagner's Giant Crimson Winter originated on my own grounds in 1904. A hybird, being a cross on the common Crimson Winter (from whence it gets its winter habit of growth) and the Australian Crimson (called Lorenzo and Strawberry) from whence it gets its immense width of stem. The Crimson Winter is noted for length, and Lorenzo for shortness and thickness of stem. In this cross I have been able to combine these two qualities which have resulted in producing a true winter grower of enormous size; stems often weighing 1¼ lbs. each. I have picked at one time from a single plant sixty full-grown stems that weighed 30 pounds. This variety has all the good qualities of the Crimson Winter; does not run much to seed —they must be propagated by subdividing the crowns. This is a slow, tedious task, hence prices of this sort will always remain high. By careful, intelligent handling these can be subdivided every second year into about 10 plants each. Parties who get plants now will surely reap a rich harvest as it has taken the place on the market occupied by other sorts. The stems are as tender as any known plant, do not have to be peeled, cook readily, are of good color, not hard and stringy like the common Crimson Winter. The plant grows vigorously at all seasons of the year, but is at its best from October to June. The average size of stem is about 1½ feet, and the weight ¼ pound. This variety is about twice the size of Burbank's Giant Winter and four times the size of the smaller sorts of Rhubarb. In 1907 a representative sent from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, in looking over my work, said he had never seen anything to equal it in the way of Rhubarb. He also stated that he believed he had seen Rhubarb growing in every country in the world where it could be grown. Coming from this source, I consider this a great recommendation. About this time one of the leading seedmen and nurserymen in the East was at my place. He offered me $3000 for the plants I then had, just sixty, or $50 each. In August, 1907. I refused $100 for a single plant. I did not sell any of these plants until I had my entire place set out with them. I now have about 20 acres in all. Can now supply plants at reasonable price. Over 30 tons per acre can be produced during the season.

Wagner Giant Seedling, being grown from seed from our famous Giants yields up to 20 tons per acre. It is a strong, rapid grower and very much more productive than the Common Crimson Winter. It comes on soon after planting and unless the ground is frozen it keeps on growing constantly. Stems proving two to three times as large as the Common Crimson Winter, being hardy in any climate, will grow and yield handsome returns where the Common Crimson Winter varieties would be a failure. It is unsurpassed in either flavor, texture, size or hardness, except by our improved Giant strains grown from subdivisions. Yields much heavier than any of the old-time sorts, and is much more profitable. To parties who feel that they cannot afford to invest in the high-priced Giants we strongly recommend this in preference to the Common Rhubarb, it will prove a great money maker. These the same as any other plant grown from seed, have some variation in size, color, etc., but none the less, much more valuable than the Common Crimson Winter Rhubarb or any of the summer sorts.

Wagner's Giant Rhubarb 5 Months after Planting

While we make a specialty of growing **Giant Winter Rhubarb** for both plants and stems for market and recommend it where it can be successfully grown, we also grow for our planting trade the following well-known varieties they do not produce during winter.

IMPROVED STRAWBERRY, being one best adapted to the coast sections and extensively grown in Rhubarb sections around Gardena, San Lorenzo, and other points where the common sorts are grown extensively for market and shipment; size of stalk medium; tender, pale crimson, delicious flavor. Cropping season, March to July.

LINNEAUS—Early, large, tender, fine flavor, requiring very little sugar, earlier and more profitable than Victoria, grown very extensively in East and Northern sections. Color is much redder than Victoria. Season, March to July.

VICTORIA—One of the old standards, grown extensively in England and parts of the United States; a favorite with many. Stalks large, pale green splashed with red; flavor fine; not a long season cropper and in hotter sections very short-lived and uncertain to give satisfaction, nor nearly so prolific as Linneaus and Strawberry. We do not recommend large planting of this variety, especially on the Pacific coast. Season, April to July.

We have aimed in above brief treatise to answer all of leading questions commonly asked by intending purchasers. In case there is any further information regarding soil or other conditions desired on the subject, write us and we will be pleased to answer any direct queries not herein covered. We also carry one of the largest assortments of Berry and small fruit plants to be found in the State. Kindly give same careful attention and submit a list of your wants.

The BLACKBERRIES

A brief description of fruits for the benefit of our customers who may wish clear and concise data without being obliged to spend hours pouring over descriptive literature and then be so confused they do not know what to order.

The Thornless Blackberries are of very recent introduction. They are all and more than any one has claimed for them. I candidly believe that in the near future the majority of blackberries grown, both for home use and for shipping and the canneries will be of the Thornless sort.

They are as easily gathered as grapes. No gloves needed. One can gather them very rapidly, getting every berry and not getting scratched from the vine. They fill a long felt want in berry culture and their introducers are worthy of our thanks and appreciation. We have no berry of stronger growth, more hardy, finer flavor, more productive, or in any way more desirable than the Thornless Sorts. The vines grow close to the ground and should be trellised like Logan and Dewberries. It requires neither gloves or courage to pick them. A picker can gather twice or three times as many per day as he could of the old style thorny ones. Never before has history recorded the introduction of a commercially valuable Thornless Blackberry.

The fruit commands the highest price of any Blackberry wherever grown and always will. The expense in gathering is not one-third as much as other Blackberries. Gathering the fruit of the common Blackberries is the heaviest expense in their culture, hence I advise planting both of the Thornless sorts for market in preference to any other. Plants are now to be had in quantities to justify large plantings. I am furnishing thousands of these to two of the largest nurseries in the east who recognize their value and are introducing them there.

Set plants about five feet apart in rows about six feet apart. Train vines on wire or trellis like Logan and other vines of similar trailing habit.

Burbank's Thornless, introduced by Luther Burbank. Medium early to late, jet black, hardy, good size, round, bears in large clusters over a long season. A rampant grower, heavy yielder, fine flavor, sweet and lucious. Unsurpassed for table or canning. A good shipper. All any berry grower or lover of the fruit could wish.

Cory's Thornless Mammoth, discovered by Martin Meuli in the mountain pass of Tehama Co., introduced by Mr. Cory after whom it was named. It evidently is a sprout from the common Mammoth Blackberry. The foliage and habit of growth are identical with the Mammoth. Should be trellised for best results. Occasionally a single branch on a plant will have a few soft spines similar to the Mammoth but none whatever to bother in gathering. The fruit is of immense size, long and in every respect resembles the Mammoth for which it is often mistaken, but the fruit averages larger and has a better flavor, having a distinct Black Cap Raspberry flavor. Hardy anywhere, very small soft seeds, excellent for table and canning, jell or jam. A flavor all its own and simply superb served in any way. A good shipper and market berry. Its size sells the first box, its flavor sells the balance. Eventually it will take the place of the common Mammoth berry wherever it is grown. Any one having ground to plant berries for either home use or market will make no mistake in putting out large fields of both Cory's and Burbank's Thornless.

Crandall Blackberry, medium early, strong upright grower, no trellising needed, heavy producer, fruit medium size, roundish, jet black, fine flavor. Ninety per cent of the Blackberries grown in Southern California for canning and market are Crandall. Plant 3x6 feet.

Lawton Blackberry, medium early, very similar to the Crandall in habit though canes grow stronger and not so weeping. A favorite in some Northern sections. A good producer, fine fruit which is more of a long rather than a round nature. 3x6.

Mammoth Blackberry, early, is practically gone when the Crandall and Lawton begin to ripen. Fruit of the largest size, very long and black. In most sections a good cropper, vines trailing like Thornless and Logan. Should be trellised. Flavor suggests to some a sweet Mulberry taste. Not very popular with the canneries, though good for all purposes, except the berry is rather soft for long distance shipment. Plant 5x6 feet.

Himalaya Blackberry, late, a long season cropper, begins to ripen with the last of the others. Does not die back after fruiting but continues to grow for many years like a grape vine. Should be trellised and allowed to put on all the growth it desires. An immense yielder after second year. Fruit produced in immense clusters over a long period. Very strong hooked thorns. Berry medium, round, fine flavor, jet black, good for canneries. The only good dependable late Blackberry fruiting right up till frost. A very profitable berry for market purposes. Plant rows 6 feet apart and 10 feet in the row the direction you irrigate.

Iceberg (White Blackberry), an amber colored blackberry, medium size, good but a different flavor from other blackberries. A good table berry but its color prevents it from becoming a popular market sort. The appearance and habit of vine is very similar to the Lawton. Very prolific. Plant 4x6 feet.

Crystal (White Blackberry), very similar in every respect to the Iceberg though the fruit is much clearer and transparent. Plant 4x6 feet.

The DEWBERRIES *or* TRAILING BLACKBERRY

The Dewberries are a member of the Blackberry family and the great majority are sold in our markets labeled Blackberries. Very few dealers or consumers can tell them apart. The Dewberries, like the Thornless and Logan, are trailers and need to be trellised to keep them from the ground.

Austin Dewberry, the earliest of all known Black, or Dewberries, very prolific and profitable in some soils and locations. (It is hard to tell just why but in other locations it is uncertain.) One should try only a few at the start. Hardy anywhere. Plant 3x5 feet.

Gardena Dewberry, extra early, begins ripening ahead of the Mammoth and crop is gone by time standard sorts of Blackberries get plentiful. It is the **heaviest yielder** of any of the family. **An immense** cropper and very profitable, coming when blackberries are high priced. A fine flavor, good for table and other uses. The market growers plant this now to the exclusion of nearly all others for shipping early. Plant 3x5 feet.

Lucretia Dewberry, the only late dewberry worthy of planting. Comes in after the Gardena, about the time other berries are plentiful. Not so prolific as the Gardena. Plant 3x5 feet.

The LOGANBERRY

Logan Berry, a cross between the Raspberry and the Blackberry. Fruit often one and a half inches long, dark red, a heavy yielder, flavor somewhat of both raspberry and blackberry. Quite tart unless very ripe. Unexcelled for table use, jam, jell, canning or drying. It is being planted commercially on the coast now more extensively than any other sort. Trailing in habit like the Mammoth and should be planted and treated in the same manner. Begins ripening shortly after the Mammoth. Plant 5x6 feet.

The PHENOMINAL BERRY

Phenominal Berry, in every respect the same as the Logan though harder to propagate plants and it is claimed by some to be more profitable and prolific in certain sections than the Logan. It requires an expert to tell either fruit or plants apart from the Logan in most sections. Plant 5x6 feet.

The RASPBERRIES

California Surprise, red, the earliest and most productive of any known Raspberry. In fact where climate conditions will permit the fruit of this sort can be picked every month of the year. It produces our fall and Christmas berries in Southern California. It is common to see a mass of ripe fruit and blossom on the plant at the same time. Four-fifths of all the Raspberries grown in Southern California are the Surprise. Hardy in any section where it does not get below zero. Fruit medium size, good color and flavor unsurpassed. Introduced from our experimental grounds several years ago. We recommend it in preference to any other. Plant 3x6 feet.

Cuthbert, red, medium to late. Has been the standard for over fifty years for comparison with others. It is no doubt the one your grandfather grew in his garden. Does extra well in some sections of the Pacific States, and poorly in others. Fruit large, firm and fine quality. Plant 3x6 feet.

St. Regis, red, of recent introduction, fruit a bright crimson, a long season cropper, early to quite late. Firm flesh, a good shipper. Plant a strong upright grower. A heavy bearer and profitable. Hardy anywhere. Plant 3x6 feet.

Superlative, red, medium early, fine large red fruit, very hardy, vigorous grower, very prolific. Preferred to most others in the Northern coast sections where excessive rains occur. Plant 3x6 feet.

Golden Queen, a white or amber colored Raspberry. In all other respects same as red sorts. A small but delightful difference in flavor, lucious, unsurpassed for table use, no berry looks nicer on the table. They are a favorite with many but not a good shipping or market berry on account of color. Plant 3x6 feet.

Black Cap. This is a fruit that recalls with pleasure our boyhood days in the east. We have in the last thirty years tested nearly every known sort here in Southern California with but poor success. We are constrained to say "It can't be did." At least grow them to perfection, except in the mountains. In the Northern Coast sections they do much better than in Southern California valleys, and among the sorts that do best on the coast I can mention Plum Farmer, Pearl and Cumberland. Plum Farmer seems to be the best early sort. Cumberland the best mid-season sort, being extra large and the fruit jet black, fine flavor and the most productive of any Black Cap wherever grown. More of these are being planted than all others combined in sections where Black Cap sorts are extensively grown. Plant 3x6 feet.

The STRAWBERRIES

This is a universal favorite of small fruits. We have tested new sorts persistently for 30 years until it would seem that there were no more in sight. However every year sees dozens of so-called new varieties offered. Some are good in one section and others in another. None do equally well everywhere. We only describe ones that have proven well with us and generally speaking do very well in most all sections of the west, and which we can supply in large quantities. We also list a few others we can supply in a limited quantity. Where irrigation is practiced they should be planted about 1x2 feet.

Klondike is a very vigorous grower, hardy anywhere, rust proof. Fruit large, uniform, blood-red, juicy and of delicious flavor. Stands drought well. A favorite with market growers and the canneries both east and west.

Brandywine, large roundish conical, bright red, firm and rich flavor, medium to late. Succeeds better and is planted more universally in every State in the Union than any other sort for market and canning, except the Klondike. Its size and color attracts every one.

Excelsior, a two-season cropper, extra early and late crops. The most prolific and heaviest yielder on the coast. The early crop consists of an immense load of fine medium-sized fruit, before other sorts begin to ripen. The late crop comes on fully as heavy after the common sorts are gathered. The late crop is of a round nature, somewhat tart and smaller than the first crop. An all round desirable and profitable berry for either home use or market culture. In fact it is about as near ever-bearing as any berry well can be in California.

A. I. Strawberry, a sport of the Excelsior, having all the good qualities of the Excelsior besides producing larger sized berries.

All of the above berries we especially recommend as the best we ever tested and can supply them in large quantities.

We can supply a few each of the following well-known sorts, but have not the space to describe them and do not especially recommend them.

Glen Mary, Fendall, Magoon, Kilcko, Big Late, Senator Dunlap, Warren, Uncle Jim, and Charles 1st.

The EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY

Superb and **Progressive.** I am now experimenting with these two sorts. Until last year I do not know of any having been tried on the Coast. In quoting from Government Bulletin No. 901 where they say these so-called everbearing produce fruit early in the season, and under favorable conditions, until autumn, but are shy bearers immediately after the first crop in the spring. They set another crop of blossom immediately if the first is killed by frost, similar to the Excelsior and A. I. The Bulletin I mentioned also speaks of the Excelsior bearing continuously from early in March till November. It also speaks of the Superb and Progressive in about the same way. The late summer and autumn crop often better than the early summer crop. In all cases the continuous or heavy crop late in the season is governed much by the weather conditions. They are not recommended highly for southern or warm dry climates but do recommend them for sections further north along the Pacific Coast and inland. The Bulletin says nothing seems to be gained by planting them in California. Hence I advise the Excelsior and A. I. instead. From the general description the fruit is very similar. If planted on too rich a soil the growth tends more to foliage and less fruit. They claim only the Superb and Progressive have been widely grown. I would suggest a trial of these so-called Everbearing in a small way before putting out large plantings that may prove unsatisfactory.

The GOOSEBERRIES

Oregon Champion, very large, brownish red, very sweet, one of the best for table and market. Strong grower, heavy bearer. Plant 3x5 feet.

Downing, yellowish green, extra large, strong grower, prolific bearer. Plant 3x5 feet.

Houghton, an enormously productive, reliable old sort. One of the most profitable wherever grown. Vigorous, slender spreading growth. Fruit hangs so thick on the under side of the branches that they can be stripped off by the hands full and run through the fanning mill to screen out the leaves. Hence in picking for market the cost is small. We consider it the most profitable of all gooseberries. Fruit a good size, smooth, pale red, or purple when ripe, and quality unsurpassed. More money has been made from growing this sort than all others combined. Plant 3x5 feet.

Industry. Berries of largest size, excellent flavor, pleasant and rich, dark red color when fully ripe. Strong upright grower, an immense cropper, less subject to mildew than most of the foreign varieties. The best known and most successful English sort.

The CURRANTS

London Market, red, a fine new sort, pronounced by some the best yet. It produces fine bunches of large lucious fruit. Plant 3x4 feet.

Perfection, red, also of recent introduction. Everything good that can be said of a currant seems to apply to the Perfection. Plant 3x4 feet.

Fay's Prolific, one of the old standards which is hard to beat. It seems to produce immense crops of fine fruit in any section where currants can be grown. Very profitable. Plant 3x4 feet.

Cherry, red, fine large fruit. One of the best. Plant 3x4 feet.

Wilder. This is a very vigorous, upright growing bush. Unusually hardy and productive. Fruit is large, and grows in fine large clusters. Bright red in color, and of excellent quality. Hangs on the bush for a long time after becoming dead ripe, and will do just fine on most any kind of soil. Experimental stations speak very highly of the Wilder, some of them claim it to be the best of all red currants. In size equal to Fay's, larger bunches, better quality. One of its main advantages over early sorts is that it can be gathered after the early ones are all marketed, using the same crew of pickers that gathered your early sorts. We consider this the very best of all currants as a cropper and money maker.

Victoria Currant, medium sized, bright red fruit in long bunches; excellent quality; late. Very desirable as fruit ripens after most other sorts are marketed.

Pomona, red, considered by many growers to be unsurpassed in quality, yield and profit as a market berry.

Red Cross. A large and productive variety, and the best mid-season variety on the market. The masses of fruit are so dense as to hide the naked canes from view, and tne fruit has a mild, pleasant flavor.

White Grape, very large, yellowish white, sweet, of fine flavor, suitable for table use. Of excellent quality, best of the White sorts. Plants 3x4 feet.

Lee's Prolific, black; this is the leading variety of the Black sorts. Very prolific, bearer of large bunches. Fruit vastly superior to most other black sorts. Plant 3x4 feet.

Black Boskoop. A fine Black Currant of exceptional merit. Is being extensively planted where its good qualities are known; preferred by many to any other Black currant.

Black Naples, produces fine large black berries of a good quality; preferred by many to Lee's Prolific or Black Boskoop.

The GUAVAS

It is the last fruit we have in the fall after all other fruits are gone. Cannot be grown successfully where it is too cold for oranges unless protected. It is a pity it is so, as the Guava is a universal favorite, and unsurpassed for eating raw, cooked, or in jell or jam. It also makes a beautiful evergreen hedge, set 2 to 3 feet apart. It fruits heavy and young.

Strawberry Guava, (red) round. Deep claret color, strawberry flavor. A low growing bush. Never trim or try to train its habit of growth. You cannot make a tree of it and get good fruit.

Strawberry Guava, (yellow), same in every respect as the red, except the fruit averages much larger and is a beautiful golden yellow, is not so acid as the strawberry guava; to our mind it is much finer fruit in most respects. We have never seen a person eat one who did not enthuse about it.

Lemon Guava, fruit a lemon yellow, pear shaped, larger than the Strawberry Guava, grows upright, making a small tree. Not as hardy as the others, good for eating and makes fine jellies and preserves.

Feijoa (Pineapple Guava), absolutely one of the finest fruits on earth. Really indescribable. Eat a ripe one and you will eat more of you can buy or raise them. The tree is more of an upright grower than the Strawberry Guava but not as much so as the Lemon. Don't trim it the first few years as the lower limbs are the early fruiters. **The plant is quite hardy and has stood zero weather out doors.** It ripens late in the fall the same as the others. The fruit is a greenish yellow when ripe and frequently as large as a hen egg. They are now grown in large acreages near Los Angeles. The fruit is unsurpassed raw or served as berries or other fruit. The flavor seems to be a mingling of the Pineapple, Raspberry, and Banana. In eating it one is reminded of the old eastern May Apple or May Pop. It is a fine ornamental as well. Its bright glossy green leaves remain on the plant all the year. The blossom is very pretty showing pure white beneath and purple above. Well worthy a place for flower alone. Plant a few and have them for show and value. To our mind no fruit in existence except the Cherimoya and Paw Paw can compare with it in flavor.

See Page 14 for Information on
Growing of Plants

The ARTICHOKE

French Green Globe, the standard of quality. Does not come true from seed. Resembles a rank growing thistle. The pods are cut before they bloom and are cooked and eaten like Asparagus. Fine flavor and very profitable when grown for market. It is not a tuber like the Jerusalem Artichoke.

The YANG TAO

Yang Tao (Japanese Gooseberry), as pretty an ornamental as one could wish. Exceptionally large pale green leaves, a rampant grower, semi-climber and strong upright habit, especially if staked for a couple of years. As a cover for a summer house it is hard to equal. When it gets 3 to 5 years old it begins to fruit, bearing good crops of fruit about the size of apricots covered with a hairy fuzz. The fruit in general makeup and flavor resembles a Gooseberry. Pies or sauce made from this can scarcely be told from the gooseberry. Hardy on the coast anywhere. It is desirable for both fruit and ornament. Grows wild in the mountains of Japan. Plant in rows 10 feet apart.

The CHINESE CLIMBING PLUM

Chinese Climbing Plum is a pretty creeping or climbing vine. Can be trained like Ivy on a wall or trellis. Its dark green mass of leaves give a pretty effect making a desirable ornamental. It can be allowed to form a mat on the ground if desired. The underside of the branches produce a heavy crop of fruit resembling in appearance a small immature fig. The fruit is rather dry and insipid grown in this section. The plant is about as hardy as the orange. Plant 3 feet apart.

The CHERIMOYA

Cherimoya (Custard Apple) stands about as much cold as the orange and makes a large spreading drooping tree. Never sheds its foliage unless frozen. Evergreen in some sections. The fruit often weighs 1½ pounds. The flesh is more the consistency of ice cream and has a delicious indescribable flavor all its own. The skin of the fruit resembles the Pineapple somewhat in its markings. The seeds are like a persimmon seed. It is a delight to all who eat it. We consider it one of the finest fruits in existence and advise its planting where it can be grown.

The LOQUAT

Loquat (Japanese Mediar). The very first fruit to ripen in the spring. Fruit borne in clusters of 10 to 20. Very sweet and aromatic. No better jell or canned fruit known. Very prolific. Fruit often the size of a small hen egg, about 1/3 of it seed. Hardy when it gets near zero. It is one of the prettiest evergreen foliaged trees in existence. Leaves of dark green and glossy, often being 4 inches wide and 10 to 12 inches long. At a distance the tree can easily be mistaken for a Rubber or Magnolia tree. A favorite wherever grown. Makes large tree.

The AVOCADO

Avocado (Alligator Pear), a very desirable, highly nutritious fruit, contains more digestible nutriment than any known fruit. In fact in its native country many people obtain half their food nourishment from it. Some do not like the taste at first but soon acquire it. The flavor reminds one of a rich oily nut and is delicious once acquired. There are several sorts now being planted commercially. Of all I have tested, I, as well as others, pronounce a tree of my own, unsurpassed in flavor and productiveness. At 12 years of age it had over 3000 fruit on it of medium size. Small seed, the fruit a bluish black. The tree a rampant grower and stands more freezing than any other I have ever seen. The ground has been frozen to 6 inches and the tree absolutely uninjured. For family use or as a stock to bud the more tender sorts on this one is unsurpassed. So well known is the hardiness of this tree that I have sale for all the seed at fancy prices. I advise parties whose location is rather cold for oranges or who wish a fine flavored table fruit to plant the "Wagner Avocado"—so named by our most enthusiastic and popular Avocado exponent, Mr. D. W. Coolidge of Pasadena.

The WHITE SAPOTA

The White Sapota is a beautiful large evergreen tree, fruit is about the size and shape of a quince, which it resembles. Flesh is soft and melting, sweet and of a fine flavor hard to describe as it resembles no other fruit. Will grow in almost any soil. Was introduced from Mexico by the early settlers. Stands drought and hot climate well and will stand quite severe freezing weather. Will do well in almost any of our coast states.

The WALNUT

Walnut—Wagner's Giant Black, the most **rapid growing hardwood tree in existence,** pronounced so by men from the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., who have been in every section of the world where trees grow searching for new trees and plants. No tree has equal the value for shade, wood or lumber. It is hardy wherever Black Walnut grows. The original tree was three feet in diameter when ten years old. Younger trees show equally as well. Black Walnut lumber is of the scarcest and highest priced lumber in existence, almost extinct since the war. No timber tree ever grown has such a future. Plant now. You will receive the benefit. Think it over. It takes the common black 56 years to grow to **one** foot diameter, the Black Locust forty years, Tulip fifty years, Black Oak fifty years, Red Oak fifty-eight years, Ash seventy-two years, Hickory ninety years, White Oak one hundred years. Compare these statistics from our best authority. With our Giant Walnut **three feet in ten years.** Even the Eucalyptus requires 10 to 15 years to grow one foot in diameter. The quality and grade of the sawed lumber is uniform in every respect from the heart to the bark, absolutely not a fraction of an inch sap or waste wood. It is one of the hardest and heaviest and closest grained woods known. If dropped in water a log sinks to the bottom. The lumber from this tree is light in color, similar to the foreign Walnut so much used now in our banks and prominent business houses for furnishings and finishings. It is of finest compact grain, does not mar easily and readily takes a fine silky polish. Pronounced by one of our local mill men superior to any wood he ever worked. He is planning to plant 40 acres of it for lumber. The nut is small and resembles the English hard shell very much. The nut is of no commercial value except as a stock for grafting other sorts on. The flavor is good though the kernel is small. Tree a very shy bearer, but begins bearing 3 to 4 years from seed.

The PECAN

The Pecan is a species of the Hickory, a native of the Southern States, being grown more extensively in Texas and other Southern States than all other nuts combined. Hardy as far north as central Illinois. In recent years becoming popular in our Coast States. Does well in our hottest and coldest sections, a rapid grower, long lived symetrical tree, grows tall and makes a pretty, large tree. Fine roadside or shade tree. We now have fruiting on our grounds 13 different sorts 16 years old. We select our seed from the best of these both regarding productiveness and quality of nut. Any lover of pecans either as a tree or nuts should plant at least a tree.

The FIG

The **Mission** or **California Black Fig** was introduced by the Mission Fathers when they colonized the Pacific Coast. There are trees now growing known to be over 100 years old, and 4 feet in diameter, producing annually unbelievable heavy crops of large lucious figs, the best of all black figs, served either fresh or cooked, canned or with sugar and cream. It is the only black fig that is dried commercially in California. Hardy and productive wherever the fig can be grown. Fifteen degrees above zero will not injure the tree when dormant. It is now grown where thought impossible a few years ago. The tree is a strong upright grower and sure cropper. Bears young.

Kadota, sometimes sold as White Endrich, White Pacific, Verdoni, and Smyrna. The fruit is a good size, thin white skin and white pulp. **Absolutely** the sweetest and finest flavored fig known. So sugary that it is impossible for it to sour on the tree. Unsurpassable for cooking, canning, eating fresh or served in any manner. No sugar necessary even for preserving. Keeps fresh a long time on account of its sugar content. Tree a strong upright grower. The most prolific known fig. Ripens from earliest spring till frost. A fig sets for every leaf the tree produces, the new wood growth showing the young fig at base of each leaf before the leaf is fully open. Bears the first year in the nursery. Any one having the space suitable for a fig tree will have a thing of beauty and joy to all if they plant a Kadota.

Celeste, a very small fig of amber color, pulp reddish. One of the best figs for canning, crystalizing, preserving or eating whole. Served in any manner. The skin is so delicate and tender it is never removed either in cooking or eating raw. It is very sweet and productive, worthy of a place in any garden. The tree is not a rapid grower but bears young and very heavy cropper.

The LIPPIA *(Lawn Grass)*

No home is complete nor even begun until there is at least a small lawn in connection. This can be had at practically no outlay by planting rooted Lippia. Five hundred plants will set a lawn 30 by 35 feet, planted in rows 2 feet apart and 1 foot in the row. Planted thus and cared for by working the ground around them for a couple of months the same as any other plant, you will, the first season, have a solid mat of fine green all over the lawn. Unsurpassed by Blue Grass or Clover. It lays close to the ground and spreads rapidly, rooting at every joint. Never needs irrigating after the first couple of weeks when it can be irrigated from a bucket.

If planted during the rainy season no other water is ever required even in our hottest driest sections. It never grows above 2 inches high except in the shade. Once planted you have a lawn forever, no matter what kind of soil. Never has to be mown and the more the children romp on it **the finer the lawn appears.** During the summer it sets a mass of fine purple flowers very much like white clover. Very fragrant and pleasing to the eye. It spreads readily but all you have to do to keep it within bounds is to hoe or cut around the edges once a year. No grass or plant is as easily killed as Lippia if the roots are exposed to the sun or wind, hence plants must not be allowed to dry when planting. Pour a cup of water on each plant as soon as planted. Very little further care is required. It grows equally well in hot or cold, wet or dry sections. Is ideal for street parkings and terraces or unsightly rock piles. A complete mat can be had much quicker if plants are set 1 foot apart each way. Planted thus 1000 plants will set a lawn 30x35. If not convenient to do more, set a few plants now and by next year you will have enough plants for a large lawn. Plants can be set any time of the year.

The SPINELESS CACTUS

It is to be regretted that through the manipulations of promoters and "get rich quick" schemes, so valuable an article has fallen into temporary disrepute with the public, except in a few cases where those who know and have need of the feed are now putting out large fields of it. Why? Because nothing has ever been introduced as an emergency feed for our stock growing sections where cattle, sheep, and goat interests are dominant. As a feed to tide over a period of drought when, as in 1917, thousands of stock died for lack of feed that could have been saved at a time when the world needed the meat products, by supplying a sustenance for a couple of months when the ranges were exhausted. Don't forget that **thousands** of cattle were saved on cactus alone. Hundreds of thousands could have been, and in the future will be saved from starvation by its use.

Since I came west 35 years ago there has been in our range sections 6 or 7 seasons when range cattle died by hundreds and thousands of starvation. We can look for drought in the future as in the past, once every 5 to 7 years. Why not prepare for it by putting out large fields of cactus, fenced so stock cannot reach it? You will need it some day. It can be pastured whenever needed after the second year with no injury. Don't cut it or pasture it except when badly needed to save your stock. This will give 5 to 7 years' growth on the field which will give from 100 to 1000 tons per acre on the field at the end of 5 years. Size of crop depending on quality of land and whether irrigation or cultivation is practiced or not. On our good average desert range lands it is safe to estimate a 5-year growth at 100 ton per acre without irrigating. This one acre will feed 100 head of cattle a month or longer. A cow can exist on less than a ton per month while she is waiting for grass to grow. We don't usually need an emergency feed much longer.

It is not as good as alfalfa, and stock, except sheep and goats, cannot hold their own over a couple of months on cactus alone but are O. K. that long. It is a good milk producing feed when fed with other feeds. It soon grows up even though pastured to the ground. Just think of one acre of 5-year-old cactus saving the life of from 100 to 500 cattle at the present meat prices. **It can, will, and has been done.**

For best results it takes 1800 to 2000 slabs to plant an acre 4x6 feet. The ground is thus soon shaded and protected from the sun and wind. Before I sold my stock ranch in Arizona I was planning to put out 800 acres. Hence now I have a big supply at a price little more than the cost of loading in car lots. Never before has any one had a chance of getting them in such large quantities. I tried various sorts in Arizona for 4 years. The hardy Mediterranean sorts are the only ones I recommend for colder sections. They are quite hardy, never was the least injured by freezing. Should I ever again go into the stock business I would plant a large field of cactus. As a hog feed it is not as good as alfalfa. I pastured 50 head of hogs on cactus alone for three months, all weights from 35 lbs. to 150 lbs. None of them either gained or lost the first month. The fat ones began to lose flesh rapidly the second month and all were quite poor and hungry looking the third month. Rooting all the time and tearing down the cactus field. When I fed grain to them in the field they all gained rapidly, hence it is not a whole feed for hogs but fine to help out when feed is scarce for a short time or O. K. any time as a green feed if fed with grain. The feeding value of cactus ton for ton is about the same as pumpkins. Think of a crop of pumpkins 500 to 1000 ton per acre that you could harvest any time within 5 years after they are ripe.

I have tested over 75 so-called new sorts in the past ten years but advise the above sorts for stock feed purposes. Think it over. Plant a few acres now. You will need it some day. Don't allow your stock to starve. If you have no stock and live in a cattle country plant anyway. You will reap a harvest when the cattlemen's cattle get hungry. This is no dream. The cost is small. The profits sure to be large. Cactus will take care of itself after being planted. Don't pass up this chance of a lifetime to get started cheaply.

Prices in car lots on application.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS *of* VALUE

To have a constant crop of blackberries, plant in order named: Thornless, Mammoth, Crandall, and Himalaya.

Dewberries: Gardena Lucretia.

Logan and Phenominal berries always welcome.

Raspberries: Surprise gives constant crop. None better. Yellow raspberry is a delight to all. Try a few Black Caps if you can keep ground moist.

Strawberries: Leave the selection of strawberries with us if undecided.

Don't fail to plant a Cherimoya, a Feijoa Sellowiana, Fig, and Guava. No garden is complete without them. Of course you will put out an Asparagus bed, some Horseradish, Rhubarb, and be the first in your section to have a Lippia Lawn.

Don't forget the Walnut. Wagner's Giant. It makes a tree in 10 years 2 to 3 feet in diameter. Plant it for lumber, shade or wood. No hardwood tree on earth grows as rapidly. Hardy anywhere.

TRIMMING AND CARE OF RASPBERRY AND UPRIGHT GROWING BLACKBERRY BUSHES

As soon as the canes reach a height of about 20 inches, the ends should be pinched or cut off. This causes the cant to throw out several side branches, making a stronger bush for fruiting the following year. On old patches cut out all canes that have borne fruit at the end of the fruiting season and burn them. This applies to both old and new patches and is all the trimming raspberries require. Cultivate often and keep ground free from weeds. Occasionally it is advisable to prune a little off the ends of laterals in the spring, leaving laterals about 18 inches to 2 feet long.

Trim your Dewberries immediately after berries are gathered. I use a mowing machine and cut tops about 8 inches high. This leaves a support for young wood for next year fruiting, saves trellising and lots of work. I train all vines lengthwise of the row in a narrow strip and let them make all the vine they can for the next crop. Simple and easy and immense crops. Try it. You can cut the tops off with a scythe or pruning shears. Do it immediately after picking.

If a gopher or goat, or any other pest, got after your chickens or dog they could run or fight—not so with a tree; it is tied down and helpless. Yet some people ask a nurseryman to insure the tree to live and grow, yet they never ask the vendor of chickens, dogs, cats, or any other animal, to guarantee them to live—funny, is it not, the nurseryman should be so requested? No reputable nursery issues a life insurance policy with his trees. A tree jobber or peddler will give any guarantee you ask for. A responsible nursery will supply good trees—you do the rest.

Loganberry, Mammoth, Thornless, and Himalaya do best on a trellis. Remove the dead wood annually and prune live wood judiciously, not too heavy if you wish good crops. Keep ground shaded by using low trellis.

Strawberries can be set in single rows in the field but I prefer double rows 12 inches apart, plants set 12 inches in the row and irrigate between rows. Set the next pair of double rows 2½ feet from the first ones and so on.

Set Asparagus plants six inches deep, and about 12 inches apart in the row, putting rows 24 inches apart, covering with only two inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow. About November 1st the tops should be cut and the bed cleared of weeds. It is important that all the seeds should be taken off as it is almost impossible to get clear of superfluous plants when once established. When this work is done cover the bed to a depth of three inches with manure for a mulch. Loosen the soil, being careful not to injure crowns of plants. Every garden should have a bed of Asparagus.

Set Horseradish 8 inches apart in the row and have the top one inch below the surface.

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT"

There is a very short crop of berry plants all over the country.

The quality of our plants was never better than this year.

Our crop of plants is short but the quality is first class.

We hope to be able to fill all orders received, but strongly advise our many former customers and friends to send their orders soon.

We honestly believe that the demand for plants the country over will far exceed the supply for spring setting. Please let us reserve your plants now.

Sincerely yours,

WAGNER'S NURSERY,
Pasadena, California.

PLEASE USE THIS ORDER BLANK

(Read Carefully When You Order)

We advise sending plants by express when possible. Express is usually cheaper than Parcel Post, besides they are responsible for loss or injury by delay.

If you wish plants to be prepaid, add 5 per cent to your order; for instance, to every $1.00 add 5c, to a $7.00 order add 50c, etc., and we will guarantee safe arrival of plants and prepay express or parcel post charges. In all cases give both express and parcel post address.

TRUE TO NAME: While we use every precaution to have all plants, bushes, etc., true to name (I believe we come as near doing this as any one in the business), we will not be responsible for any sum **greater** than the cost of the stock, should any prove otherwise than as represented. And in no case, where, for propagating purposes, or for filling orders, we secure seeds, plants, scions, cutting or buds from others, do we assume responsibility or give any guarantee whatever.

Sincerely yours,

WAGNER'S NURSERY,
Pasadena, California.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find $.....for the following order of plants:

Ship by **Parcel Post to:** **Name**.....
Express
Freight
Town.....**State**.....

Quantity	NAME OF VARIETY	PRICE	
		$	c

PLEASE use other side of this sheet to write on. **Please write address plainly.**

Name.....

Post Office (R. F. D., P. O. Box, or Street and Number).....

Town.....State..... .....

THINGS TO REMEMBER. Write your address plainly. Money may be sent at our risk by Post Office money order, Express money order, check, or stamps for amounts less than one dollar. We do not deliver free any plants or trees. 5 at 10 rate, 50 at 100 rate, 500 at 1000 rate on everything in this catalogue.

(Over)

PLEASE use this side of the sheet for your **letter.**

Town.....State.....

Printers' error: should be
J. B. WAGNER

Date.....192.....

J. W. Wagner,
Pasadena, California.

Dear Sir:

Signed .....

Post Office.....State.....

R. F. D.....Street No.....

Use the other side for your **order.** Fill spaces in order very carefully.